MAX 10 JTAG Boundary-Scan Testing User Guide

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UG-M10JTAG
2015.05.04

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Overview 1

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MAX® 10 devices support the IEEE Std.1149.1 (JTAG) boundary-scan testing (BST).

When you perform BST, you can test pin connections without using physical test probes and capture functional data during normal operation. The boundary-scan cells (BSCs) in a device can force signals onto pins, or capture data from pin or core logic signals. Forced test data is serially shifted into the BSCs. Captured data is serially shifted out and externally compared to expected results.

Note: You can perform BST on MAX 10 devices before, after, and during configuration.

Related Information

- **MAX 10 FPGA Configuration User Guide**
  Provides more information about JTAG in-system programming.
- **JTAG BST Architecture** on page 2-1
- **JTAG Boundary-Scan Register** on page 2-2
- **JTAG BST Operation Control** on page 3-1
- **I/O Voltage Support in the JTAG Chain** on page 4-1
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JTAG BST Architecture 2

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MAX 10 JTAG interface uses four pins, TDI, TDO, TMS, and TCK.

JTAG Pins

Table 2-1: JTAG Pin Descriptions

Pin	Function	Description
TDI	Serial input pin for: • instructions • test data • programming data	• TDI is sampled on the rising edge of TCK • TDI pins have internal weak pull-up resistors.
TDO	Serial output pin for: • instructions • test data • programming data	• TDO is sampled on the falling edge of TCK • The pin is tri-stated if data is not being shifted out of the device.
TMS	Input pin that provides the control signal to determine the transitions of the TAP controller state machine.	• TMS is sampled on the rising edge of TCK • TMS pins have internal weak pull-up resistors.
TCK	The clock input to the BST circuitry.	—

All the JTAG pins are powered by the V_{CCIO} 1B. In JTAG mode, the I/O pins support the LVTTL/LVCMOS 3.3-1.5V standards.

JTAG Circuitry Functional Model

The JTAG BST circuitry requires the following registers:

- Instruction register—determines which action to perform and which data register to access.
- Bypass register (1-bit long data register)—provides a minimum-length serial path between the TDI and TDO pins.
- Boundary-scan register—shift register composed of all the BSCs of the device.

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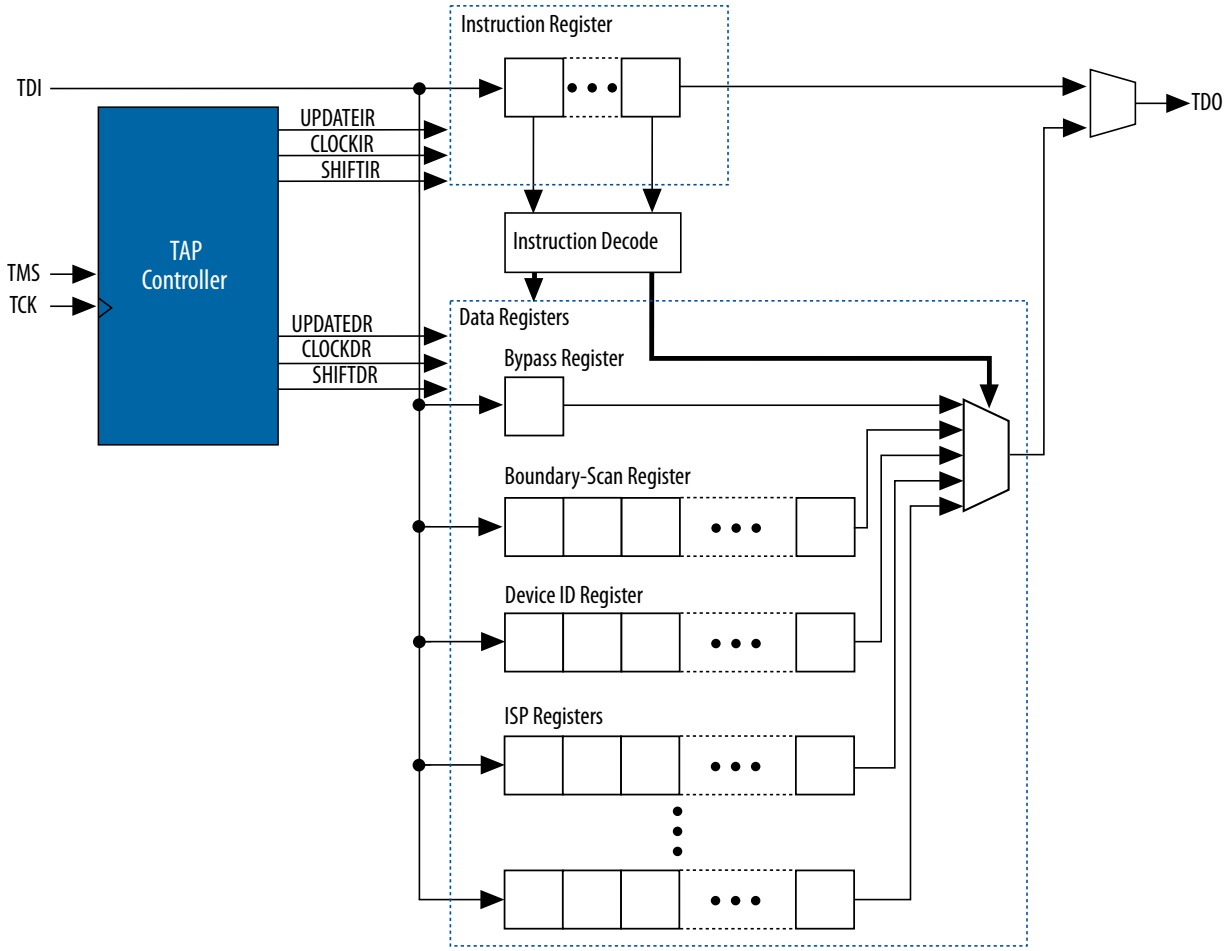
Figure 2-1: JTAG Circuitry Functional Model

- Test access port (TAP) controller—controls the JTAG BST.
- TMS and TCK pins—operate the TAP controller.
- TDI and TDO pins—provide the serial path for the data registers.
- The TDI pin also provides data to the instruction register to generate the control logic for the data registers.



JTAG Boundary-Scan Register

You can use the boundary-scan register to test external pin connections or to capture internal data. The boundary-scan register is a large serial shift register that uses the TDI pin as an input and the TDO pin as an output. The boundary-scan register consists of 3-bit peripheral elements that are associated with MAX 10 I/O pins.

Boundary-Scan Cells in MAX 10 I/O Pin

The MAX 10 3-bit BSC contains the following registers:

- Capture registers—connect to internal device data through `OUTJ`, `OEJ`, and `PIN_IN` signals.
- Update registers—connect to external data through `PIN_OUT` and `PIN_OE` signals.

Figure 2-2: User I/O BSC with JTAG BST Circuitry for MAX 10 Devices

The TAP controller generates the global control signals internally for the JTAG BST registers, `shift`, `clock`, and `update`. The instruction register generates the `MODE` signal.

The data signal path for the boundary-scan register runs from the serial data in (`SDI`) signal to the serial data out (`SDO`) signal. The scan register begins at the `TDI` pin and ends at the `TDO` pin of the device.

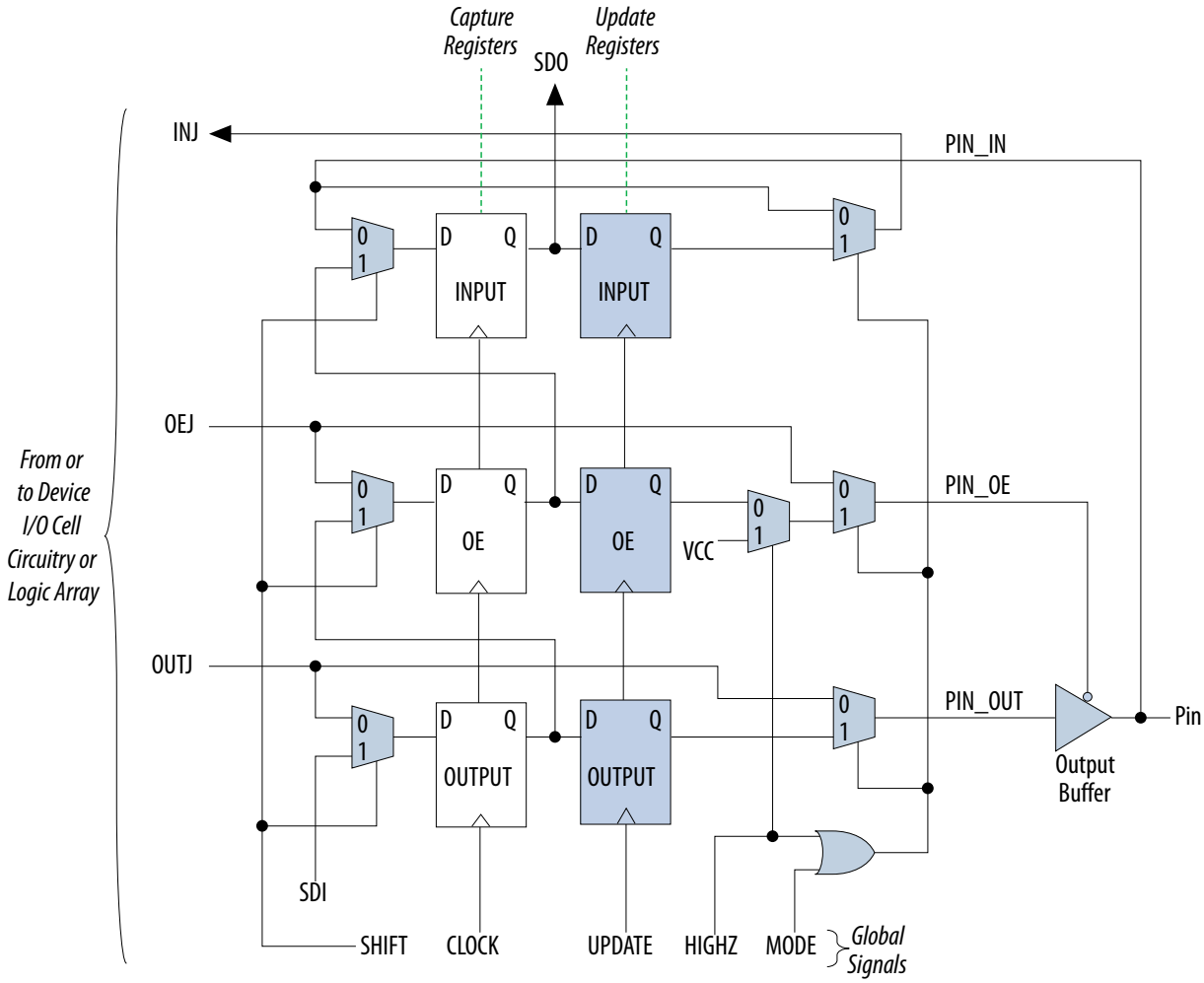


Table 2-2: BSC Capture and Update Register for MAX 10 Devices

Pin Type	Captures			Drives		
	Output Capture Register	OE Capture Register	Input Capture Register	Output Update Register	OE Update Register	Input Update Register
User I/O	OUTJ	OEJ	PIN_IN	PIN_OUT	PIN_OE	INJ

Note: All VCC and GND pin types do not have BSCs.

JTAG BST Operation Control 3

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JTAG IDCODE

The `IDCODE` is unique for each MAX 10 device. Use this code to identify the devices in a JTAG chain.

Table 3-1: IDCODE Information for MAX 10 Devices

Supply Option	Device	Device			
		Version (4 Bits)	Part Number (16 Bits)	Manufacturer Identity (11 Bits)	LSB (1 Bit)
Single-supply	10M02	0000	0011 0001 1000 0001	000 0110 1110	1
	10M04	0000	0011 0001 1000 1010	000 0110 1110	1
	10M08	0000	0011 0001 1000 0010	000 0110 1110	1
	10M16	0000	0011 0001 1000 0011	000 0110 1110	1
	10M25	0000	0011 0001 1000 0100	000 0110 1110	1
	10M40	0000	0011 0001 1000 1101	000 0110 1110	1
	10M50	0000	0011 0001 1000 0101	000 0110 1110	1
Dual-supply	10M02	0000	0011 0001 0000 0001	000 0110 1110	1
	10M04	0000	0011 0001 0000 1010	000 0110 1110	1
	10M08	0000	0011 0001 0000 0010	000 0110 1110	1
	10M16	0000	0011 0001 0000 0011	000 0110 1110	1
	10M25	0000	0011 0001 0000 0100	000 0110 1110	1
	10M40	0000	0011 0001 0000 1101	000 0110 1110	1
	10M50	0000	0011 0001 0000 0101	000 0110 1110	1

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JTAG Secure Mode

In JTAG secure mode, the device only allow SAMPLE/PRELOAD, BYPASS, EXTEST, and IDCODE JTAG instructions.

Related Information

MAX 10 FPGA Configuration User Guide
Provides more information about the JTAG Secure Mode.

JTAG Private instruction

Caution: Never invoke the following instruction codes. These instructions can damage the device and render it unusable:

- 10 0100 0000
- 10 0011 0000
- 10 1110 0000
- 10 0011 0001

JTAG Instructions

Instruction Name	Instruction Binary	Description
SAMPLE/PRELOAD	00 0000 0101	• Permits an initial data pattern to be an output at the device pins. • Allows you to capture and examine a snapshot of signals at the device pins if the device is operating in normal mode.
EXTEST (1)	00 0000 1111	• Forces test pattern at the output pins and capture the test results at the input pins. • Allows you to test the external circuitry and board-level interconnects.
BYPASS	11 1111 1111	• Places the 1-bit bypass register between the TDI and TDO pins. • Allows the BST data to pass synchronously through target devices to adjacent devices during normal device operation.
USERCODE	00 0000 0111	• Places the 1-bit bypass register between the TDI and TDO pins. • Allows you to shift the USERCODE register out of the TDO pin serially.
IDCODE	00 0000 0110	• Selects the IDCODE register and places it between the TDI and TDO pins. • Allows you to shift the IDCODE register out of the TDO pin serially.

(1) HIGHZ, CLAMP, and EXTEST instructions do not disable weak pull-up resistors or bus hold features.

Instruction Name	Instruction Binary	Description
HIGHZ (1)	00 0000 1011	• Places the 1-bit bypass register between the TDI and TDO pins. The 1-bit bypass register tri-states all the I/O pins. • Allow the BST data to pass synchronously through target devices to adjacent devices if device is operating in normal mode.
CLAMP (1)	00 0000 1010	• Places the 1-bit bypass register between the TDI and TDO pins. The 1-bit bypass register holds I/O pins to a state defined by the data in the boundary-scan register. • Allow the BST data to pass synchronously through target devices to adjacent devices if device is operating in normal mode.
USER0	00 0000 1100	• Allows you to define the scan chain between the TDI and TDO pins in the MAX 10 logic array. • Use this instruction for custom logic and JTAG interfaces.
USER1	00 0000 1110	• Allows you to define the scan chain between the TDI and TDO pins in the MAX 10 logic array. • Use this instruction for custom logic and JTAG interfaces.

I/O Voltage Support in the JTAG Chain

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A JTAG chain can contain several Altera and non-Altera devices.

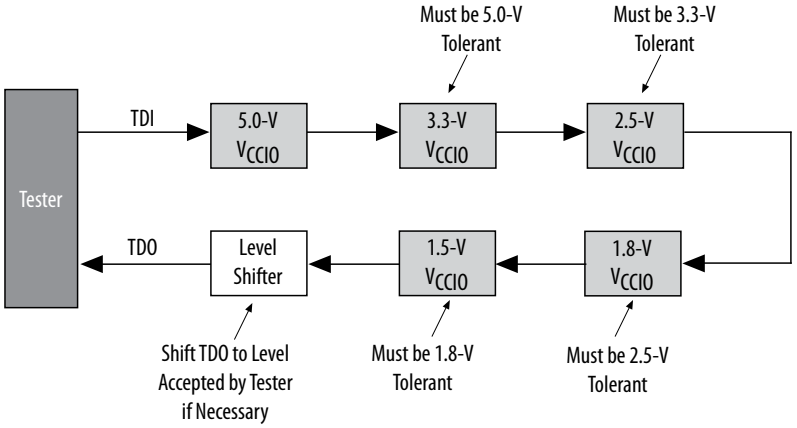
The TDO pin of a device drives out at the voltage level according to the V_{CCIO} of the device. The devices can interface with each other although the devices may have different V_{CCIO} levels.

For example, a device with 3.3-V V_{CCIO} can drive to a device with 5.0-V V_{CCIO} because 3.3 V meets the minimum VIH on transistor-to-transistor logic (TTL)-level input for the 5.0-V V_{CCIO} device.

MAX 10 devices can support 1.5-, 1.8-, 2.5-, or 3.3-V input levels, depending on the V_{CCIO} voltage of I/O Bank 1B.

To interface the TDI and TDO lines of the JTAG pins of devices that have different V_{CCIO} levels, insert a level shifter between the devices. If possible, construct the JTAG chain where device with a higher V_{CCIO} level drives to a device with an equal or lower V_{CCIO} level. In this setup, you only require a level shifter for shifting the TDO level to a level JTAG tester accept.

Figure 4-1: JTAG Chain of Mixed Voltages and Level Shifters



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Enabling and Disabling JTAG BST Circuitry

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The JTAG BST circuitry in MAX 10 devices is automatically enabled after the power-up.

To ensure that you do not inadvertently enable the JTAG BST circuitry when it is not required, disable the circuitry permanently with pin connections as listed in the following table.

Table 5-1: Pin Connections to Permanently Disable the JTAG BST Circuitry in MAX 10 Devices

JTAG Pins	Connection to Disable
TMS	V_{CCIO} supply of Bank 1B
TCK	GND
TDI	V_{CCIO} supply of Bank 1B
TDO	Leave open

You must enable this circuitry only if you use the BST or ISP features.

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Guidelines for JTAG BST

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Consider the following guidelines when you perform BST with the device:

- If the "10..." pattern does not shift out of the instruction register through the TDO pin during the first clock cycle of the SHIFT_IR state, the TAP controller did not reach the proper state. To solve this problem, try one of the following procedures:
  - Verify that the TAP controller has reached the SHIFT_IR state correctly. To advance the TAP controller to the SHIFT_IR state, return TAP controller to the RESET state and send the 01100 code to the TMS pin.
  - Check the connections to the VCC, GND, JTAG, and dedicated configuration pins on the device.
- Perform a SAMPLE/PRELOAD test cycle before the first EXTEST test cycle to ensure that known data is present at the device pins when you enter EXTEST mode. If the OEJ update register contains 0, the data in the OUTJ update register is driven out. The state must be known and correct to avoid contention with other devices in the system.
- To perform testing before configuration, hold the nCONGFIG pin low.

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Boundary-Scan Description Language Support

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The BSDL—a subset of VHDL—provides a syntax that allows you to describe the features of an IEEE Std. 1149.1 BST-capable device that can be tested. Test software development systems then use the BSDL files for test generation, analysis, failure diagnostics, and in-system programming.

Related Information

IEEE 1149.1 BSDL Files

Provides more information about BSC group definitions.

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Additional Information for MAX 10 JTAG Boundary-Scan Testing User Guide

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Document Revision History for MAX 10 JTAG Boundary-Scan Testing User Guide

Date	Version	Changes
May 2015	2015.05.04	Added note on about performing the boundary-scan testing in 'Overview'.
September 2014	2014.09.22	Initial release.

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